AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

On Page 1, before the section "Technical Field", please insert the following new heading and paragraph:

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This patent application is a divisional application of U.S. Serial No. 10/031,026, filed on January 14, 2002, which is the U.S. National Stage of PCT International Patent Application No. PCT/JP00/04641, filed on July 12, 2000.

Please replace the paragraph bridging page 2, lines 26-37, through page 3, lines 1-2 with the following amended paragraph:

~~Fig. 27 shows~~ Figs. 27(a) and 27(b) show a projection lens for a projector disclosed in JP-A No. Hei 05-273460 in a sectional view. A projection lens 30 consisting of refracting optical elements, and an image-forming device 2 are moved perpendicularly to the optical axis 3A of the projection lens 30 relative to each other to realize an oblique-incidence imaging optical system. To avoid moving a condenser lens 301 disposed near the image-forming device 2, the optical axis of the projection lens 30 is tilted when moving the projection lens 30. Therefore, it is considered that this oblique-incidence imaging optical system is basically of the decenter system and uses tilting for the degree of freedom of correction. This optical system achieves image projection in a maximum field angle 2ω of about 51°.

Please replace the BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS section on pages 19-22 with the following amended BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS section.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a sectional view of a projector, i.e., an oblique-incidence imaging optical system, in a first embodiment according to the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a diagrammatic view showing the convergence of light beams emerging from a first optical system included in the projector in the first embodiment;

Fig. 3 is a sectional view of the first optical system of the projector in the first embodiment;

Fig. 4 is a sectional view of a projector, i.e., an oblique-incidence imaging optical system, in a second embodiment according to the present invention;

Fig. 5 is a diagrammatic view showing the convergence of light beams emerging from a first optical system included in the projector in the second embodiment;

Fig. 6 is a sectional view of a projector, i.e., an oblique-incidence imaging optical system, in a third embodiment according to the present invention;

Fig. 7 is a diagrammatic view showing the convergence of light beams emerging from a first optical system included in the projector in the third embodiment;

Fig. 8 is a sectional view of the first optical system included in the projector in the third embodiment;

Fig. 9 is a sectional view of a projector, i.e., an oblique-incidence imaging optical system, in a fourth embodiment according to the present invention;

Fig. 10 is a front elevation of the projector in the fourth embodiment;

Fig. 11 is a diagrammatic view showing the convergence of light beams emerging from a first optical system included in the projector in the fourth embodiment;

Fig. 12 is a sectional view of the first optical system included in the projector in the fourth embodiment;

Fig. 13 is a sectional view of a rear projection display, i.e., an oblique-incidence imaging optical system, in a fifth embodiment according to the present invention;

Fig. 14 is a front elevation of the rear projection display in the fifth embodiment;

Fig. 15 is a diagrammatic view showing the convergence of light beams emerging from a first optical system included in the rear projection display in the fifth embodiment;

Fig. 16 is a sectional view of the first optical system and a second optical system included in the rear projection display in the fifth embodiment;

Fig. 17 is a sectional view of a rear projection display, i;e., an oblique-incidence imaging optical system, in a sixth embodiment according to the present invention;

Fig. 18 is a front elevation of the rear projection display in the sixth embodiment;

Fig. 19 is a sectional view of a first optical system included in the rear projection display in the sixth embodiment;

Fig. 20 is a sectional view of a projector in a seventh embodiment according to the present invention;

Fig. 21 is a sectional view of a first optical system included in the projector in the seventh embodiment;

Fig. 22 is a sectional view of a rear projection display in an eighth embodiment according to the present invention;

Fig. 23 is a sectional view of a rear projection display in a ninth embodiment according to the present invention;

Fig. 24 is a diagrammatic view of assistance in explaining the principle of an oblique-incidence imaging optical system of the decenter system;

Fig. 25 is a diagrammatic view of assistance in explaining the principle of an oblique-incidence imaging optical system of the tilt system;

Fig. 26 is a conceptual diagrammatic view of assistance in explaining the distortion of an image formed by an oblique-incidence imaging optical system of the tilt system;

~~Fig. 27 is a sectional view.~~ Figs. 27(a) and 27(b) are sectional views of a projection lens disclosed in JP-A No. Hei 05-273460;

Fig. 28 is a sectional view of a projector disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 5,871,266;

Fig. 29 is a sectional view of a projection lens disclosed in JP-A No. Hei 10-206791;

Fig. 30 is a sectional view of assistance in explaining a mode of image projection by the projector disclosed in JP-A No. Hei 10-206791;

Fig. 31 is a sectional view of a rear projection display disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 5,274,406;

Fig. 32 is a sectional view of a projection lens included in the rear projection display disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 5,274,406;

~~Fig. 33 is a perspective view~~ Figs. 33(a) and 33(b) are perspective views of Fresnel mirrors employed in the rear projection display disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 5,274,406;

Fig. 34 is a sectional view of a projection optical system included in an oblique-incidence imaging optical system disclosed in JP-A No. Hei 06-265814;

Fig. 35 is a diagrammatic view of assistance in explaining a multistage tilt system;

Fig. 36 is a sectional view of a pupil-coupling element employed in the multistage tilt system;

Fig. 37 is a sectional view of a rear projection display disclosed in JP-A No. Hei 07-13157;

Fig. 38 is a sectional view of a projector disclosed in JP-A No. Hei 09-179064;

Fig. 39 is a sectional view of a projection lens included in the projector disclosed in JP-A No. Hei 09-179064;

Fig. 40 is a diagrammatic view of assistance in explaining the principle of an afocal tilt system;

Fig. 41 is a sectional view of a typical head-mounted display (HMD);

Fig. 42 is a sectional view of a HMD disclosed in JP-A No. Hei 05-303055;

Fig. 43 is a sectional view of a HMD disclosed in JP-A No. Hei 07-191274;

Fig. 44 is a sectional view of a HMD disclosed in JP-A No. Hei 07-191274;

Fig. 45 is a sectional view of a HMD disclosed in JP-A No. Hei 10-239631; and

Fig. 46 is a conceptual view of a videophone system disclosed in JP-A No. Hei 06-133311.